

THE TIMES.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1846.

For Congress—3d District.
JOHN G. MILLER,
OF COOPER COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
JOSEPH DAVIS.

FOR SHERIFF.
JACOB HEADRICK.

POLITICAL.

JOHN G. MILLER, Whig candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Glasgow, on Thursday, 23d July.
Brunswick, on Friday, 24th July.
Rocheport, on Monday, 27th July.

FROM SANTA FE.—Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain and Folger, have arrived from Santa Fe, which place they left on the 27th of May—Taos on the 3d of June, and Fort Bent on the 12th. There is plenty of grass and water on the route.

All was quiet in Santa Fe. It was understood that Gen. Urrea was on his way to that place, with a force of from three to five thousand men. They had heard nothing then of hostilities between the two countries—but it was supposed Gen. Urrea was marching in obedience to the orders of the Government, in anticipation of an attack.

They met the traders at different places on the route. The company of Dragoons sent out to overtake Speyers, and others, who were supposed to be carrying munition of war to the Mexicans, was about six days behind them. It was thought they could not be overtaken, as they had been informed of the pursuit, and were pushing on at a rapid pace.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This great Birth day of National Independence was celebrated in a worthy manner, in this place, by the scholars of the Howard High School, in conjunction with the Fayette District School.

They met about 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Christian Church, formed a procession and marched through the principal streets to the Howard College. After prayer by the Rev. Thos. Johnson, several National Songs were sung, the declaration of Independence read by Mr. E. K. Atterberry and an able and eloquent Oration delivered by our fellow citizen, Benjamin H. Twombly, Esq. Every one was well pleased with the exercises of the day and will be long remembered by those engaged in the celebration.

THE DEMOCRACY—SPOILS.

If any thing were wanting to show that the democracy are held together by the "cohesive power" of spoils, the course of the party in this county gives abundant proof of the fact. A few years since, when they were in the majority—when a nomination was considered as good as an election certificate, as early as the 1st of May, conventions were held to decide among the different aspirants for the Legislature. There were so many willing and anxious to stand up in defence of the party and its principles, (and pocket the per diem) that it became absolutely necessary for them to meet in convention to decide who should be the standard bearers. These conventions were often numerously attended, and more enthusiasm displayed than at any subsequent period in the canvass—election days not excepted. How different now! We are within three weeks of the election, and yet the heretofore zealous party have not yet a candidate on the track. The last election was a little too close! And coupled with the steady increase in the whig ranks for the last four or six years, is a too clear indication that the majority is on the other side of the house. They have not been idle however: untiring efforts have been made to find some respectable member of the party who was willing to "work and find himself." They have as yet been unsuccessful. The new hands they desire to take the track, are rather disposed to think the old war horses, who were always ready when there was plenty of corn to feed upon, should still stand up to the trough—and thus the matter stands. They, however, will have out a candidate: and let the whigs remember that candidate, be he who he may, can, and must be beaten.

Col. Kearney has informed the Governor that he desires only two more companies of mounted men—and that the balance of the volunteers, which have been called for, must be infantry. The Governor advised Col. Price of the fact, but we do not know whether the man who is to do the "head work" will pay any attention to Col. Kearney's desires or not.

The last Democrat announces that Messrs. MILLER and GREEN will be here on Tuesday the 14th inst.—and at Roanoke the next day. This announcement we are satisfied is made without Col. Miller's advice or consent—and we do not expect him here on that occasion. When he left here for the south, he told us he would inform us of his appointments for this section, as soon as they were agreed upon. We have not heard from him since. We have taken some trouble to find out how it got into the paper, and learn that it was mere presumption on the part of those who had it done, as they understood he was to be in Centerville, on the 10th, and, as in going to that place Fayette and Roanoke would be in his route, they presumed he would speak here. Col. M. has no appointment in Centerville. He was solicited to be there on the 10th, at a Barbecue, but declined making an appointment.

It is much to be regretted, that they did not canvass the district together. It would have saved much time to the people, and at the same time afforded them a better opportunity of deciding between the men.

Col. Miller's appointments were published first, and he was on the route speaking, when he was joined by Mr. Green. They spoke together four times, we believe, and parted at Paris. Mr. Green going south, and Col. Miller continuing his route north, as anticipated, and published before he left home. It was therefore Mr. Green's place to have continued with him north, and they could both have spoken together here, and in Boone, on their way south. He, however, left Col. M. there, and we presume from the start he had, travelled through the south in advance of him. Since the above was in type, we have received a letter from Col. Miller, announcing his appointments for Brunswick, Glasgow, and Rocheport, which will be found in another column. He is now speaking in the northern portion of the District, and is pleased with the prospects.

MILLER and VICTORY! should be the watchword of the Whigs.

Judge Wells, President of the late Convention, has issued a pamphlet, addressed to his constituents, reviewing the new Constitution. He is in favor of its adoption, and reviews many of its provisions at considerable length. He takes the ground that all the opposition to the new Constitution comes from the "Bank men," thinking, perhaps, by decrying banks, and getting up a prejudice in the minds of the people against them, to make friends for the constitution. In this, we think he will find himself mistaken. Many who may agree with the Judge perfectly on the subject of Banks, have divers other objections to the Constitution, which are insurmountable, and from which they can neither be "scared or driven."

Judge Wells is of opinion that the old constitution can never be amended—because there cannot be gotten a legislature to propose, and another to ratify amendments, in reference to representation. If a majority of the people believe representation will be equalized by the permanent rule of the new Constitution, as he asserts; certainly there will be no difficulty in engraving that feature in the old constitution—and then we will have the "nearer approximation to equality" which it gives without the other objectionable features of the new constitution. That can be engraved in the old constitution, and go into operation as soon, if not sooner, than it will by the adoption of the new one—for, if it is adopted, the three-fifths rule has to run its four years, before the two-thirds rule begins.

The Judge's talk about "revolution," and a resort to "arms," in case the new constitution be rejected, and an attempt be made to place the small counties on an equal footing with the large ones, will hardly have the effect of making friends to his cause.

WAKENAH RIFLEMEN.—For Price's Regiment.—A company of mounted riflemen of the above title has been formed in Carroll county. The company has reported itself ready for service and been received. They expect to receive orders to rendezvous at Independence about the first of August. The following are the names of the officers: Captain—Richard E. Williams; 1st Lieutenant—B. F. White; 2d Lieutenant—Jos. Smith.

We are gratified to see our old friend B. F. White, Esq., among the list of officers, feeling confident, should occasion offer, he will be found foremost in the ranks, doing battle in his country's cause.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian says Gov. Johnson, of Louisiana, has remonstrated with the War Department against its recent order, requiring such volunteers companies as refuse to continue in the service for one year, to be disbanded.

The "Whirlwind," is the name of a regular weekly packet from St. Louis to Lexington. She is a splendid boat, commanded by excellent and gentlemanly officers, and those who have travelled on her speak in the highest terms of her accommodations.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The N. York Courier and Enquirer has a long and elaborate article on "the conspiracy against Gen. Scott," embracing many details, upon the accuracy of which, it says, entire reliance may be placed; and "all showing how he and his gallant brethren in arms were to be circumvented, and eventually, sacrificed to mere party calculations and appointments." A political tactician, adds the Courier, would have avoided the difficulty; but a brave soldier could not brook the idea that mere party leaders were to be appointed to the army.

After alluding to the fact that Gen. Scott gladly received an intimation from President Polk that he was to command the Army in Mexico, and, while awaiting his written orders—without which he has no warrant for going at all—employed himself in making the necessary arrangements, the Courier enters into a searching review of the agency of Mr. Secretary Marcy, in interpolating two sections in the supplementary war bill proposed by Gen. Scott, and of the many other movements at Washington connected with the "conspiracy."

"The first of the two sections interpolated, provided for two major generals and four brigadier generals to be added to the regular army of some 7,000 men, susceptible of being extended in 1846 to 10 or 12,000 men. There were already in service four generals—Scott, Gaines, Jessup and Wool—besides nine brigadiers by brevet—the gallant and successful Taylor, being one of the nine. The six generals, it was universally understood, were to be appointed from civil, or rather from political life—that is to say, from the party. Our little regular army, not amounting at present to more than two divisions of four brigades, and not likely to amount at any time to more than three divisions or six brigades, would have numbered nineteen general officers—within four of the greatest number that we had at any one time, brevets and all, in the war of 1812, with an army of 60,000 men!"

"All this, was before news had reached Washington of Taylor's brilliant successes on the Rio Grande, these were only heard of there about 23d May."

"It seemed then a most unavoidable conclusion that these six new regular Generals were to be appointed, in the first place, on the spoils principle, to reward so many partisans—and secondly, to supersede Scott, Taylor and others in the command of the war against Mexico; and finally, at its conclusion, that it was designed to retain in service the partisan Generals, and dismiss those older in commission and who had fought their way to distinction and rank. No one in Washington, at the time, doubted that such was the purpose. Indeed Mr. Senator Benton, in his speech on the subject of the new appointments, avowed it as the "policy" of the Administration to appoint party Generals to conduct the war. "Generals," said he, "are wanted who would look to the authority which appointed them. Political talent more than mere military skill, was needed to conduct an invasion successfully." This policy, it is fair to suppose, the Chairman of the Senate's Military Committee derived from the Secretary of War, on his visit to the committee room on the 19th, two days before General Scott's first letter, written as soon as he found himself in the toils, and perceived the game that was playing.

"The second interpolated section of the same bill (No. 185) provided for calling into the service of the United States with the twelve month's volunteers, and to command them, a full number of Militia Major Generals and brigadiers."

The Courier then refers to the surprise which these interpolations caused General Scott, and his subsequent remonstrances against them, and goes on to investigate partially some other particulars of the singular affair with which the public are generally familiar.

By way of moral, the Courier then insists that the Secretary's interpolated sections have caused the whole delay and difficulty in the passage of the bill, and that a much worse feature is the avowed "policy" of making the army and its honors and commands "the spoils of party."

"According to Mr. Marcy's bill, and to Mr. Benton's avowal in the Senate, it is now proposed to select the commanders of our armies, as tide waiters and collectors, and receivers of the public moneys are selected—for their party allegiance or subserviency, and the blood of our children, and the honor of our flag are to be gambled away in the political lottery, which is in constant and corrupting activity throughout the length and breadth of our land. A certificate from the obscure dens of the Empire Club will be more availing than the most honorable and the most thorough instruction in the science of the profession of arms, and the most unimpeachable testimonials of high moral character."

"It is impossible to believe that a just people, when made acquainted with all the facts, will permit a public benefactor—as Scott, by the admission of all, is—to be put under the ban for the sole offence of resisting a mean and shabby party scheme to denationalize the army, by making its offices the rewards of party sycophancy or violence."

The following particulars of the loss of the Mexicans in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, are given in Arista's official report to his Government. If his statements be correct, from one-fifth to one-fourth of the whole Mexican force engaged in those actions, are included in the list of wounded, killed and missing:

Killed on the 8th.—Officers, 4; Soldiers, 98; Wounded—Colonel 1; Officers, 10; Soldiers 116; Missing—Soldiers, 26.

Killed on the 9th.—Officers, 6; Soldiers, 154; Wounded—Colonels, 2; Majors, 2; Officers, 19; Soldiers, 205; Missing—Officers, 3; Soldiers, 156. Total—Killed, 10 Officers; 252 Soldiers; Wounded—5 superior Officers; 293 Officers; 321 Soldiers. Missing—3 Officers; 182 Soldiers. Grand total, 802.

Our loss was 39 killed and 82 wounded.

The Fourth was celebrated in a becoming manner by the citizens of Glasgow and vicinity. An oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Musset, to one of the largest assemblies we have seen for some time. The Glasgow Guards, commanded by Capt. Foster, turned out on the occasion, and presented a beautiful appearance.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE TIMES.

GENTLEMEN:—Early in the Spring I was applied to, and earnestly solicited by a large number of my Whig friends, to permit my name to be used as the whig candidate for the Legislature from this county. Viewing the nature of my business (professional and otherwise) as incompatible with such a step, and not having the slightest aspiration for the situation, I declined to run, upon the avowed ground that my professional and private business would suffer (in the event of my election) more than I could submit to. Since a whig candidate has been announced, I have been called upon, through the "Democrat," at this place, to become a candidate.

While I am greatly obliged to my democratic friends of Howard, for their good will and every act of kindness shown me, yet I am constrained to decline becoming a candidate for the Legislature, at this election, under any circumstances. Having refused my own political friends, it would hardly be supposed by any sincere friend, whether whig or democrat, who knew the facts, that I would, or ought to embrace the call of my political opponents.

This much I have thought proper to say through your paper and the "Democrat," in order that I may not be placed in a wrong position.

Respectfully,
JOHN B. CLARK.

Extract of a letter from Dr. JOSHUA GREGG, author of "Commerce of the Prairies," to the Editors, dated

INDEPENDENCE, June 30th, 1846.
The traders having left this place in detached parties, as each proprietor finished his preliminary arrangements and got his goods and chattels, freight and cattle ready for starting, it is difficult to form a correct estimate of their numbers or quantity, unless one had taken the pains of stationing himself upon the border at the opening of navigation in the Spring and counted them when passing. I have, however, by minute and frequent inquiries ascertained that there are "en route," upon the Santa Fe trail, 216 wagons.

Still behind and to start during the summer, principally belonging to Mexicans, (say) 150
Small carriages, buggies, &c. 50

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having on board, as near as I can estimate it, an amount of merchandize costing a fraction over one million of dollars, which is more than treble that of any previous season.

These vehicles, of various sorts, are accompanied by people as various, comprising traders and wagoners, hangers on and connoisseur travellers, loafers and loungers, amounting to about one thousand men.

The Oregon and California emigration (much the larger part of which is for the latter country) amounts to (men women and children) about two thousand persons and in all probability, I think, at least 400 wagons of all descriptions.

Then, there is our army, the number of which is quite uncertain, although, including Dragoons and Volunteers, Infantry and Cavalry, it will, from present indications, amount to about three thousand men, accompanied by about 250 wagons.

Then we have about six thousand souls, with 1000 wagons, moving Westward, across the great Prairies, during the present summer, from this part of our frontier. How many may put off from other portions of our western border, I know no more than you, but report says that a large number of Troops will leave Arkansas next month for our south-western frontier and Mexico.

Your friend,
JOSHUA GREGG.

FOR SANTA FE.—On the 22d ult., Captain Waldo's company from Jackson county, and Captain Read's from Saline, took up the line of march from Fort Leavenworth under the command of the latter officer. On the 26th and 27th, Captain Walton's company from Lafayette, Captain Parson's from Cole, Capt. Moss' from Clay, and Capt. Jackson's from Howard, left under command of Lt. Col. Ruff. On the 29th, Capt. Hudson's from St. Louis, Capt. Rogers' from Calloway and Capt. Harrison's from Franklin left under command of Col. Donphan and Maj. Gilpin. Capt. Agney's infantry company from Cole, and Capt. Murphy's from Platte, left, also, on the 29th. On the 30th, the companies of Flying Artillery from St. Louis under command of Capt. Fischer and Weightman were to have started.

The importance of one vote is not duly appreciated by many. Electors are apt to think that a single vote is of no importance, and too many manifest indifference on the subject. It is the bounden duty of every citizen to vote—for, every one must be affected, directly or indirectly, by the part a Legislator takes. They should thoroughly understand the principles of candidates for their suffrages, and vote for the one whose views coincide nearest with their own. By failing to vote for a man who reflects their sentiments, a man of different sentiments may be elected. Let such as are indifferent about voting think of this.

It is said that Dr. GREGG, Hero of the Prairies, will accompany that division of the U. S. Army which is to rendezvous in Arkansas, and whose destination is Chihuahua. From our knowledge of that gentleman we doubt not that the value of his services to the government will be fully appreciated by the General in command, as there is, certainly, no one better acquainted with the south-western Prairies or with that part of the Mexican frontier.

Senator Semple and Judge Douglass, have both left their seats in Congress, to seek military fame in the Mexican war. Semple is to be General of the Illinois Brigade of volunteers, and Douglass to be Brigade Inspector, with the rank of Major.

They were both rabid "whole-of-Oregon" men, and have had their mouths stopped by the bestowment of these offices.

Col. Jo Davis is a candidate for the House of Representatives from the county of Howard.—His friends are very sanguine about his election. He ought to be elected. He will make an efficient representative.—Canton Express.

COL. PRICE.

This gentleman's military movements have gained him some little notoriety—more, perhaps, than he would have acquired, per se, in a life time. We have not before exactly understood his position, or the motives which induced him to vacate his seat in Congress. A correspondent of the last Democrat writing from Jefferson city, to correct the wrong impression which has gotten abroad, gives the following account of the matter—prefacing what follows, by stating that the President has no right to appoint the officers of volunteers raised in the State:

"As the manner, in which the last call for a thousand volunteers has been made, is very objectionable to some persons, and has created a great deal of dissatisfaction, I will give you all the information I have on the subject. It was thought, it seems, in some quarters at Washington that it was necessary to raise an additional thousand men in Missouri, to compose a regiment and an extra battalion, the officers of which were to do an immense amount of head work, (I mean what I say) and, therefore, it became necessary to select such gentlemen as were capable of performing that service. The Hon. Sterling Price was authorized by the war department to proceed at once to Missouri to raise a regiment, and such regiment is to be received into the service of the United States. Provided, the Hon. S. Price, is elected and commissioned Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell and William Gilpin Lieutenant Col. and Major. At the same time Thomas L. Price was authorized to raise the extra battalion, and that was to be received into the service, provided, he was elected and commissioned Lieut. Colonel.

An impression seems to have gone abroad that there is something very mysterious in this proceeding. I see nothing mysterious in it. The department desired the services of some body to do the head work of Col. Kearney's army, it authorized these gentlemen to raise a regiment and battalion for that purpose.

They are to do the "head-work" of Col. Kearney's army!! Bah!

We should like to know the difference between the President's appointing Mr. Price Colonel, and making his election to that office a condition upon which the regiment was to be received? Such a course ought to be rebuked by the volunteers.

THE TARIFF.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says:

It is believed that the Senate will not consent to a revision of the tariff at so late a period in the session—especially as more revenue is wanted for war purposes. The constitution gives the House the original control of this question, and having deferred action upon it for more than six months, and up to the neighborhood of dog days, some Senators hold themselves under no obligations to sit still autumn in order to act upon this question of the tariff.

I. O. O. F.—A lodge was instituted in Glasgow on the evening of the 3d by Wm. Childs, D. D. G. M. of this State, under the name and title of "Morning Star Lodge No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows." A number of the members of the order from Booneville and Fayette were in attendance, and marched in procession next day. A beautiful and eloquent oration, explanatory of the objects and aims of the institution, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Savage, of Glasgow.

FROM MEXICO.—A revolution has broken out in the department of Jalisco. The revolutionists have pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. The Governor was permitted to depart in peace, and was forced to agree to all the terms dictated by the insurgents.

The rumor that Generals Arista and Ampudia had been ordered to the city of Mexico, is confirmed.

The American Consul at Tampico had been forced to take refuge on a ship.

Gen. Gaines was received, on his arrival at Washington, with tremendous applause from the people who had assembled in front of Coleman's Hotel, to welcome the old soldier. He replied to their welcome by saying—"I came here without fear, and shall return without reproach."

Gen. Armstrong, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, took the Oregon treaty with him in the Great Western. In the debate in the Senate on the 25th, Col. Benton insisted that Congress ought not to adjourn until an answer had been received from England, which might be expected on the 3d of August. He wished a bill for the organization of a proper Territorial Government for Oregon to be passed at this session.

The discussion on the Tariff bill was to close in the House on the 2d inst.

A CRUEL DISAPPOINTMENT.—The accomplished and devoted wife of Capt. PAGE, of the United States Army, as soon as she heard of the terrible wound received by him in the battle of Palo Alto, left the luxuries of home and relatives to hasten to the bedside of her battle-scarred husband. She reached New Orleans about two weeks ago, having travelled more than a thousand miles, without pausing for an hour's rest. At this place she embarked in the Alabama for Point Isabel. That vessel was despatched to Mobile for volunteers where, owing to some difficulty about the term of enlistment, she was detained a week. At the expiration of this time, the Alabama returned to New Orleans, and only set sail for the Rio Grande last Friday; yesterday Capt. PAGE arrived in this city—just about the time Mrs. PAGE arrived at Point Isabel. It was feared, whilst she was here, that she might pass Capt. PAGE on the voyage; but no persuasions could induce her to forego an opportunity of speeding to his relief. Her spirit was disturbed by the reflection that her bleeding husband might need her help, and like a dove that seeketh its mother's nest, she would not be stayed. She has learned as now that the object of her care is not where she sought it; but the wings of love are not easily wearied.—Picayune.

New Constitution.—Education.—The article on the subject of education has been the subject of much general applause, without much scrutiny of its details. The object of the article is noble and laudable, and it is framed from the best motives, but still it is subject to some objections. The third section provides that "the Legislature establish free public schools throughout the State, and shall provide means for their support by taxation on property, and by capitation tax or otherwise." What does this word otherwise mean in the foregoing sentence? If it means any thing, it renders the whole sentence inoperative. If it means that the Legislature may at its pleasure dispense with taxation, then the whole system falls. The general declaration, that the Legislature shall establish free public schools, and provide for their support, is mere directory or advisory, and might be entirely disregarded and disobeyed by future Legislatures, just as the directory clauses in the Old Constitution for the encouragement of education and internal improvements have always been disobeyed and totally disregarded by the Legislature for nearly a quarter of a century. But if it is to be operative, to what extent will it go? How many free schools are to be established? Are enough of free schools to be sustained to educate all the children in the State be educated at the public expense? Is the payment of tuition to be entirely dispensed with or are a part of the people to pay tuition and a part to go free? What quantity of money is to be raised by taxation on persons and property to support schools? Is it to be enough to pay for the entire education of the youth of the country? or is it only to be a sum sufficient to aid and encourage free schools? We ask these questions now because they will be serious and difficult questions to be practically settled if the New Constitution shall be adopted. A careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings will demonstrate that it is much easier to frame a beautiful school system on paper than to carry it out successfully in practice. If the schools are to be entirely free, and numerous enough to accommodate all the children of the State, the amount of money to be raised by taxation will be exceedingly large, and the disbursements will be very heavy, but if that be not the true meaning of the clause, and the Legislature may raise a smaller amount by taxation for that purpose, then a more nominal tax may be imposed to satisfy the Constitution, and no greater encouragement may be given to the cause of education than has heretofore been the case. A school system may appear beautiful on paper, which will be utterly impracticable when you attempt to reduce it to practice. The term otherwise appears to have been inserted to give the Legislature power so to construct the Constitution as to make it mean anything, or nothing at pleasure. It may be contended that it vests in the Legislature a discretion either to impose taxes for the purpose of education on omit to do so, as to them might seem best; if so, the whole provision respecting the support of free schools by taxation is a humbug and a mockery, for the General Assembly now have that power if they choose to exercise it.—St. Louis Era.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL WAR ACT.—This bill has become a law. The act, among other things, provides for the appointment, by the President and Senate, of one major general and two brigadier generals in the army, in addition to the same number now in commission, and empowers the President, on the recurrence of peace, to strike from the roll one major general and two brigadiers, without regard to the dates of the commissions or rank of such officers.

That the President may call into service, under the act of the 13th May, 1846, such of the General officers of the Militia as, in his opinion, the service may require, and, at his discretion, to organize into brigades and divisions the forces authorized by said act.

That the field and staff of a separate battalion of volunteers shall be a lieutenant colonel or major; one adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant; one sergeant major; one quartermaster sergeant; and a chief bugler or musician, according to the corps.

That the President may limit the number of privates in any volunteer company, at his discretion, from 64 to 100, and with every such company an additional second lieutenant, may be allowed and accepted.

That the President, when volunteers or militia are called into service, may appoint the requisite number of officers in the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments that may be necessary.

That the President may appoint as many additional assistant adjutant generals, not exceeding four, as he may deem necessary.

That the aids of a major general commanding may be taken from the line without regard to rank, and the aids of other major generals and brigadiers may be taken from the rank of captain or subaltern, and the commanding or highest general in rank, while in the field, may appoint a military secretary from the subalterns in the army, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry.

That the allowance for clothing to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, of volunteers shall be \$3 50 per month while in the service; and he shall moreover receive 50 cents a day in lieu of subsistence, and 25 cents a day in lieu of forage, (if mounted,) for every twenty miles from his home to the place of general rendezvous, and from the place of discharge to his home.

That the senior officer of the ordnance department may enlist for the service of that department as many master armorers, master carriage makers, master blacksmiths, artificers, armorers, blacksmiths, and laborers, as may be necessary.

COL. JO. DAVIS, the Whig candidate for the Legislature in Howard county, was one among the most useful members of the last House of Representatives. A man of industry and talents, and a sound and experienced lawyer, he was a Representative of which his constituents had reason to be proud. The services of such men as Col. Davis will be very valuable in the next General Assembly, and we hope and doubt not he will be elected. Howard county could not send a better, more faithful and abler representative.

MISSOURI STATESMAN.

TEA AND COFFEE DUTY.—The rate of duty which it is proposed to lay on tea and coffee, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, is twenty per cent. ad valorem. This rate is estimated to produce a revenue of \$3,000,000 per annum.

The following appears to be a just estimate of the force now upon the Rio Grande under command of Major General Taylor:

U. S. regulars, 3,500

Louisiana volunteers, 4,500

Texas, " 750

Alabama, " 750

Kentucky, " 750

Missouri, " 750

Total, 11,000